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The
Bates
Student

VOL. XXII.

No. 2.

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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXII.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

No. 2.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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Editorial.

THERE is an impression altogether too common that the college education of the present day consists in a very great degree of physical and in a very slight degree of mental culture. The usual method of answering this charge employed by the student is to term the offender an "old fogy" or an "old moss-back," and he considers the question conclusively settled. But in

all probability, the person under consideration is neither an "old fogy" nor an old "moss-back," nor is his ideal student necessarily near-sighted, round-shouldered, dyspeptic or consumptive. It is indeed barely possible that he be a fairly liberal-minded man, who has heard so much about college athletics and so little about college intellectuality as to have arrived at the natural con-

clusion that the one has to some extent absorbed the other.

This decision is due not so much to the excess of athletics as to the lack of prominence of the true work. Yet we have faith to believe that, notwithstanding this deceptive surface, the old stream beneath flows on deeper, broader, and more irresistible than ever before.

College athletics owe their present position, and, in many cases, their very existence to the rivalry between different institutions. Both on account of this spirit and because of a fascination peculiar to them, they are brought conspicuously before the public.

On the other hand the true work of the college is a silent work. It makes no immediate demand upon the public attention. It produces no sudden transformations. It does not make the man, but gives him the power to make himself, and if the opportunity be improved, so naturally does the result follow as to appear to have been brought about easily by inherent qualities, and the influence of the college in their development is often overlooked.

If this same power which gives so great an impetus to the mere accessories could be utilized in giving life, earnestness, and enthusiasm to the real object of an education, then would not only a great intellectual impulse be imparted, but the bringing of the true work before the public would go far toward refuting the charge of degeneracy.

If oratory is not the prime object of the college, it is at least closely

related to the object. The greater part of our exchanges are fresh from scenes of intercollegiate debates, and their enthusiasm attests the success of the move. A large number of the colleges throughout the country, even our sisters upon the shores of the Pacific, have seen and accepted the great opportunity for benefit offered, and we feel that the old Pine Tree State is not maintaining her reputation for progressiveness in allowing herself to remain behind in this most important move. Bates would be well pleased if she should be able in the spring to vanquish Bowdoin and Colby upon the diamond; but would it not add much more to her standing as a college in the eyes of the great majority of people if she were to defeat them, this winter, upon the platform in joint debate?

Moreover, a double interest would attach itself to this contest. Bates boasts of the superiority of her literary societies over the secret societies of other colleges, and in return receives the contempt of her rivals. Let the results of these two systems be placed side by side and it will soon be seen who has the best ground for self-glorification.

The subject of intercollegiate debates in Maine is not a question for some future generation to decide; it should be acted upon now by the various colleges. Shall we, this winter, make some move toward bringing about a series of intercollegiate debates in Maine, or shall we be content to remain in the rear in this matter, confine our intercollegiate contests to athletics, and

refuse to one of the most vital and essential elements of an education the impulse which it is in our power to give?

THERE is, we think, a tendency among students to be a little slack in business affairs. But when the whole student body in their business relations with one another through the various college societies and associations, not only become slack, but even disregard all business customs and laws, then we think it is time to call a halt.

This slackness manifests itself more in the Athletic Association, though the other organizations are by no means free from objectionable practices. There has not been, to our knowledge, any treasurer's report made for the last three years; he handles, yearly, a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, and is required to give no bonds. Several hundred dollars of gate receipts and subscriptions from friends of the team, annually collected by the manager of the Base-Ball Club, never pass into the hands of the treasurer. Would such practices be allowed by business men? If not, why should they be allowed here among students, who are fitting themselves to meet with men of the world? We do not say that any thing has been wrong, but the opportunity has been too tempting.

But how can existing evils be remedied? We answer, by complete re-organization of the Athletic Association. Let us begin like business men, draw up a constitution and by-laws, naming the duties of each and every officer, and specifying the time of their election.

After these have been criticised and revised by a committee of alumni, let them be presented to the state authorities, and have the Association chartered under the state laws. Among the many new features which should be introduced are a committee to approve bills, an auditing committee and advisory committee of alumni.

When this has been done, let copies of the charter, constitution, and by-laws be printed and distributed among the members of the Association. Then there can be no "snap elections," no officer can overstep the bounds of his office. Then there will be no need for the constitution to again mysteriously disappear.

THE present management of the STUDENT thoroughly believes in Bates and would say nothing to injure it in the least degree, but wishes to advance the interests of the institution that has aided so many young men and women. . For this reason we wish to bring clearly before the authorities the need of better ventilation in Hathorn Hall.

Ever since we have attended recitations we have suffered from the foul air, especially when the mercury falls low enough to require steam. When one can sit out of doors comfortably the windows can be opened and pure air obtained. These rooms are closed from sunrise to sunrise, week after week. It does not seem to occur to those in charge that cold air may be as impure as warm air, so instead of changing it the steam is turned on every morning to warm up rooms that are

actually odorous. One room has a class in it from eight until noon with no change of air except when some one, whose sense of smell is very sensitive and whose lungs object to second-hand air, ventures to open a window and permits a draft to strike the neck of some one subject to a cold, and by the time the benefactor of his companions reaches his seat some one closes the window with emphasis. Such ventilation is extremely insufficient and dangerous.

Science teaches that expired air is vitiated to the extent of nearly five per cent. and is no longer respirable with safety. Every person must have eight hundred cubic feet of space in order to breathe air fairly pure, and this should be renewed at the rate of more than a cubic foot per minute. It requires five times this supply of fresh air to keep the eight hundred feet free from odor. In each minute a person breathes four hundred and fifty cubic inches of air. Allowing eight hundred feet for an individual, the English and Classical rooms of Hathorn Hall ought not to have over twelve persons in them, and a much less number in the French and Botanical rooms, even if the sixty cubic feet of air per minute be admitted to keep the room odorless. The fact is that these rooms have at least twenty-five and oftener thirty-five and forty persons in them at a time. According to the above figures, and supposing that the rooms are thoroughly ventilated (which is not the case) after each class vacates it, each person has to breathe vitiated air for half an hour

or for as much longer time as the occupants of the room exceed twenty-four. Since one class generally follows another, it must be admitted that class number two breathes very impure air.

Is there not some way to constantly supply Hathorn Hall with the amount of pure air necessary to comply with the laws of hygiene?

MANY regard politics as degrading and hold them in disrepute. Yet these gentlemen have a sort of a dignified respect for a *name* which had been cherished by their grandfathers and is kindly regarded by their parents. They are contented and do not know, indeed, do not wish to know, just what that *name* represents.

Such people are everywhere. Our college has her share. And because of this, politics have been disregarded in our societies, lest some one's fancy might be questioned. The time has come when fancies must give place to facts. Upon this, a privilege for the people to exercise their wisdom, depends the destiny of our country. And as long as intelligent people support institutions of corruption, so long will they exist, and the larger the membership the greater the evil. This has been and is the case with our political parties. Both may be wrong, but one is better than the other. Scholars must investigate and pave the way for the people even in this field. Therefore college students can scarcely justify themselves in not giving an occasional glance at our political machinery. And there is no better time and opportunity for us to begin

this investigation than in the literary societies of our college.

Two nights in each term would give us six political debates in a year which would, in a general way, acquaint us with the leading political issues. Such a knowledge would be of unquestionable value, since it would have to do with the future success of our country.

SHOULD any one undertake to write about "English as She is Spoke" at Bates, it would require much time and space. But a few words on the subject may not be amiss, as there seems to be an urgent need for an improvement in the use of the English language. Several causes lead to its abuse. Of these, slang is an element which tends to diminish one's vocabulary by putting correct expressions one side, and substituting for them stock phrases, any one of which may apply to a variety of subjects. A person who makes a practice of using slang (which, by the way, grows upon one), sooner or later finds himself in a company where he feels that his pet expression will not do, and the result is, either from force of habit he does use it, to his own mortification, or he appears ill at ease in trying to think of the proper word to say.

A second obstacle to the correct use of English is carelessness. As students of Rhetoric and English Literature, we ought to make practical applications of these studies. We all could, with little trouble, correct our incorrect language if it were repeated to us for that purpose. How much better it would be were we able to

rectify our speech before utterance. But if at any time our errors are pointed out to us, should we not consider it both a privilege of our instructors and a favor toward us, rather than any discourtesy?

There are some people who are over-particular in speech and who give us the uncomfortable impression that each word is well weighed before it is spoken. Between such a mode of speech and the careless, heedless sort there is a point which we should all endeavor to reach.

We hear the Greek and Latin languages called beautiful, but we have at our command a language as euphonious as either of these.

Shall we not, then, by self-criticism and mutual help, try to become better versed in the art of speaking our own language?

The University of Chicago has the finest observatory in the world.

Bob Burdette bids us remember that the good things in this world are always cheapest. Spring water costs less than whiskey; a box of cigars will buy two or three Bibles; a state election costs more than a revival of religion; you can sleep in church every Sabbath morning for nothing, but a nap in a Pullman car costs \$2 every time; the circus takes fifty cents, the theatre \$1, but the missionary box is grateful for a penny; the race horse scoops in \$2,000 the first day, while the church bazar lasts a week, works twenty-five or thirty of the best women in America nearly to death, and comes out \$40 in debt.—*Ex.*

Literary.

AMERICA UNVINDICATED.

By L. J. BRACKETT, '94.

IT would have pleased me had a guiding angel marked out for me a different path. I would rather sing of America's triumphs, I would sooner glory in her prospects, than enumerate her mistakes or disparage her future. But let no duty plainly seen be thoughtlessly put aside.

While with you even in the Parliament of England I would make the proud boast, "I am an American"; and in the Congress of the United States the no less eloquent appeal, "I am a Yankee"; yet I would not forget that because I am an American and a Yankee a mighty responsibility for America's ascendancy and New England's supremacy rests upon my shoulders.

America is a unique nation. Claiming more and aiming higher than any other country, ancient or modern, she has accomplished much—has much still unaccomplished! I would not attempt the rôle of Dr. Strong and elaborate upon the open dangers of immigration, Romanism, Mormonism, intemperance, or socialism, although in pointing out a few inconsistencies of our republic I may hint at any of these.

Why this sudden chaos in state and federal administration? Why is the maimed veteran of '64 and the worthy official of the past four years suddenly deprived of his trust and his revenue? Because a new party has come into

power. This is the method of our civil service.

What this upheaval at Homestead? Only a strike? A strike in a perfect industrial order? Have philanthropists advised and socialists reorganized in vain? Is Carnegie a tyrant? Is the smith a discontented demagogue? Where, then, your brotherhood; where your industrial felicity?

And what means this tumult at the mouth of the Mississippi? Oh, the citizens have taken the law into their own hands. On what pretext, pray? The jury has been bribed and such a course is necessitated. But what is this law of violence, and where is your unimpeachable judicatory system?

And why this mob in the cotton-state of the sunny South? A national election? But is not that curly-headed man allowed to vote? Oh, he is a negro! Is this the equality of which our constitution boasts? For this did Grant fight and Lincoln emancipate? For the white man alone did Christ die?

And what is that dark cloud which obscures the western horizon? Naught but the black and damned stain of polygamy, rising above the Salt Lake of Utah. Is this a democratic, an American, a Christian institution? Did God plant the American nation to nurture so benighted a growth?

More than these, from the day approaching manhood first directed my thought upon the theories and prob-

lems of the day, a constant object of perplexity has been the license question, the custom of selling the privilege to distil and vend intoxicating liquors, or to maintain and protect a house of ill-fame. What an anomaly! If the liquor traffic is a profitable, an honorable, a legitimate business, where the justice of added taxation? If the liquor traffic does bring poverty, disgrace and ruin to nations, shall a few paltry dollars wrung from the widow and the orphan atone the destruction of American homes? Shall we compromise with evil? Will the glitter of the enticing dollar allure the American conscience still farther from the solid rock of uncompromising right? Will the ship of state venture ever the molten billows of soul-bought and blood-purchased gold? Doubly worse, shall the house of ill-fame continue the alleged protector of American virtue and guardian of American society? Woe unto a social order which seeks safety in the eternal sacrifice of the unfortunate fallen. Cursed be the community whose only salvation is in the degradation of the few.

Yet ours has been a march of unparalleled progress. In our people and in our institutions has been found the solution of world-honored and time-battled problems. We have freed the slave, proclaimed human equality, separated church from state. We have solved many intricacies of government and lightened many difficulties of livelihood. We have emphasized the grandeur of Christian civilization. Puritan devotion and Yankee ingenuity stand to-day for the mightiest of God's handi-

work. In the one are found the grand lineaments of Christian character and manful integrity. In the other is seen the tremendous agent of unprecedented industrial and political prowess.

We boast of the noble deeds and unimpeachable qualities of our fathers and grandfathers. Standing on the eve of a new century we see gathered on the shores of Lake Michigan emblems of the progress and prosperity of the ages. Before the assembled representatives of every tongue and nationality shall not we consecrate our talents to a work so nobly begun? Yea, aiming ever higher shall we not add to the national firmament stars even more lustrous? Already warned by the crumbling tomb of Roman greed and self-indulgence, shall we not give timely heed to the yawning chasm of Grecian jealousy and disunion, and unanimously pledge ourselves: We will choose public officials for fitness rather than party alliance. We will master the labor problem through other means than the boycott and the strike. We will make judicial bribery and mob violence things of the past. We will enfranchise the negro. We will not tolerate polygamy. We will not license beggary, crime, immorality. We will not compromise with evil. We will vindicate America's claim to the leadership of nations.

SOCIALISM.

By A. J. MARSH, '94.

WHITHER are we drifting," is now a very pertinent introduction to almost any subject. It may be doubted if there was ever before such

an era of change. Religion, science, politics; within the last ten years every one of us can recognize material changes in each of these departments of thought.

Perhaps nowhere is there greater uncertainty at the present time than in the settlement of economic questions; in the relations of labor and capital and their several relations to the realm of politics. It is a pleasant exercise of the imagination, and can be called little more than this, to outline the first organization of society and government. We may suppose that man in the primitive stages of his existence first joined with his fellows for mutual protection from the wild beasts of the mountains or from other savages of the next valley. The next step in the progress of the tribe was division of labor. Previous to that as they had nothing to do with one another so they had nothing to fear, but as the texture of society began to be woven, as the thread of individual lives began to cross and intertwine with one another, so a mutual distrust was engendered and functions of government were extended to protect individuals from each other.

Men looked upon their fellows as their competitors and opponents. Trade and commerce instead of being for mutual advantage came to be carried on for the sole profit of the trader. Even as late as in the last century it was regarded as an axiom that there could be but one gainer to a transaction.

But there has been made a great discovery; a discovery by whose side, when its full results are accomplished,

neither steam nor electricity can stand as a rival. It has, after long centuries of experiment, been discovered that selfishness is not profitable. This discovery has revolutionized the church. It is fast eliminating bigotry and priestcraft. It has made a great change in polite society, where now, far different from olden times, a man must be unselfish to be a true gentleman.

It is working its way like leaven through the maze-like avenues of trade. The whole industrial system is bowing recognition of its approach. Factory after factory, industry after industry, is learning that it is better and more profitable to work with their neighbors than against them. Government, as usual, is the last to feel the impulse, but even that is becoming converted. Slowly at first, but of late years more and more rapidly, the selfish man is becoming an outlaw. The government is declaring again and again the duty of each man's sharing his profits with his fellows. This same subject is usually called Socialism, but many, mainly through ignorance, shrink from that term. They incorrectly confound Socialists with Communists. Some might be surprised even to learn that Socialists and Anarchists are direct antipodes, yet such is the fact. Socialism is nothing more nor less than the application of the principle of unselfishness.

When our government has recognized a great good, when it has seen a necessity kept from the people by the selfishness of private gain, it has come to the rescue. It has generously given us free schools, furnishes roads and

bridges, carries our mail, and provides for our wants in a score of ways. Many of our conservative statesmen are at the present time discussing plans which will probably soon be put into action for government telegraphs, express agencies, and, most important of all, control of railways.

There can be no doubt that all the tendencies of government, of legislation, and of public opinion are toward Socialism. How are we to regard this tendency? Is it an evil offshoot of modern civilization, something to be fought and guarded against; is it, as many are inclined to think, a logical outgrowth of the sentiments of the present time?

Has the development of public opinion, of philosophic reasoning, naturally deducted the principle of Socialism? Have our modern ideas of justice, our ethical sentiments regarding man's conduct toward his fellows, his duty to others as well as himself, his responsibility for his possessions, paved the way for this? Who can answer this question? But if we cannot at present read the answer in "the signs of the times," it is intensely interesting to see the changes that have been wrought in the recent past. The people of the most advanced countries have been wont to express their thought of all that was to be desired in the way of government and social conditions under the term of liberty. Accordingly this word has changed as the people have changed, as the times have changed.

Up to within the last century liberty was understood not to mean the liberty

of each and all alike, but the liberty of a certain class. This was the liberty which our forefathers came to this country to escape, but which they nevertheless brought with them, liberty for themselves but none for a Roger Williams or any one who differed from them in doctrine. Few of the common people until recently knew of a liberty which actually applied to them. This glorious nineteenth century, which we do well to laud so highly, will go down to history as the era of development of individual liberty. What are the results? One of the most immediate was the emancipation of slavery in every civilized nation in the world. Another is to be seen in the tendency of modern governments towards republicanism. We have not time to enumerate the results. There is no field of labor or thought which has not already felt the influence of this radical revolution, and the changes have but begun.

The method of solving problems in arithmetic consists in tracing the relations back to unity and thence to the required amount. The problem of human government and of the organization of society has puzzled some of the keenest intellects our world has yet produced. Human relations have been traced by families, by classes, and conditions; this nineteenth century has by successive gradations traced the relations back to unity, and the idea of individuality is developed. Can it be that this great question is approaching its solution? Shall the twentieth century, with this as a starting point, organize society as a whole? Shall the selfish interests of each one, the con-

flicting claims, the antagonizing elements of commerce, trade, and production, the interference and friction of political and social preferences and choices, shall all these be made to vanish and we find instead an organization where individual exertions shall be made for the good of the whole; where self will be forgotten, since it will be served more effectually by losing sight of it for the time being and placing only before our eyes the good of the entire people; when by a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together the multitudinous wheels and gearings of the vast machinery of our social and economic system shall fit into one another, press upon their bearings and start round and round in perfect harmony, leaving mankind to spend their time and energy of thought upon higher and broader and deeper questions than how to be fed and protect our lives and homes from the encroachments of our neighbors?

This is the bright hope which is before our friends, the Socialists. They are not the howling ruffians who incite mob and violence. They are thinkers, reasoners, yes, stronger still, they are philosophers. We may not share in their sanguine expectations, we may not arrive at the same conclusions, but we must respect the men, we must recognize the glaring defects in our present system, we must perceive that even while we are gazing, as though we were on board a fast express, the scene is entirely changed so rapid is the evolution.

We who are young and expect to see a good part of the twentieth cent-

ury, will cross the threshold with awe and advance as curiously, as anxiously, as into a wonderland, a genii's cavern, or a fairy's bower; for unless the time has come when we can no longer judge of the future by the past, unless all signs and portents and indications have lost their significance, we shall in the next half-century behold changes by the side of which all the world's history since the death of Christ will be feeble in comparison.

PROGRESS.

BY A. B. HOWARD, '96.

IT is a curious fact that often we know the least about the things with which we are the most familiar. We would most of us prefer to try our hand at defining some of the longest words in our language rather than some of the shortest ones, and we would attain a greater measure of success therein. The physiologist can tell what muscle is the agent of a certain action, what nerve conducts the impulse, what bone furnishes the leverage, but after all, as to the true secret of the action he is silent; he doubtless calls it "nerve force"; but what is nerve force?

We hear the word "culture" on every hand; we hear it as it falls from many mouths. But what is culture? Her countless devotees, when called upon to furnish a description of their patron saint, to locate her shrine, to post signboards to direct us to her pleasant retreats, answer mysteriously that culture is development, thus escaping the burden of definition. And we in turn come to a vague and indefinite concep-

tion of culture as some blissful, pre-millennial condition; an airy fabric of something, somewhere, sometime.

The word "progress" is another of these evasive subtleties that continually assail the ears of mankind. It has some qualities in common with the term "culture," there being this difference, that its advocate can point to more tangible evidences of its existence, such as our press, our railroads, our free institutions; progress religious, civil, scientific. The times in which we live are especially prolific in the manifestations of a certain sort of evolution, which to the unreflective mind are unmistakable evidences of true progress.

It is often a difficult task to make clear to the ordinary man why the things just named are not necessarily the sum and substance of our best advancement. He sees only the fact that the roar and clangor and shriek of the busy world has increased tenfold in the past hundred years. He sees the thunderbolt of Jupiter wrested from his hand, broken into a thousand pieces, and the fragments wielded by his hand. He sees the ancient absurdity that the unknown seas were peopled with terrible creatures, grandly exemplified by the marine monsters which glide from port to port, driven by his hand and controlled by his will. He sees Ossa piled upon Pelion; and like the physiologist with his "nerve force," like the seeker of culture, seeing results without exactly understanding causes or tendencies, he lumps it all under the vague but convenient heading,—Progress.

Progress of this sort would enslave men on all sides and in all conceivable ways. We have been called upon to dash to the earth the ideals and the policies which have made this nation the foremost one of all the earth, and annex Hawaii, an alien land and an inferior race, in the name of progress. We are called upon in the name of progress to adopt woman suffrage, and to impose a double burden of what is now too vast, too unwieldy, and too unsatisfactory a system; we are called upon to dig a canal in Central America, in order that the over-heated centres of trade may be heated yet seven times hotter; we are called upon to build a navy—we, a nation whose watchword has ever been peace—in the name of progress; we are called to the higher criticism of the scriptures, under the flag of progress. We are called upon to extend our railroads, our telegraphs; to double the capacity of our printing-presses, already swelled to bursting with the dregs of literature, and all in the name of progress. University extension is clamoring at the doors of every little college in the land; swell the curriculums, gather together under one roof law school, medical school, dental school, commercial department, music department, art department, and the result will be—progress.

I do not wish to pose as a pessimist. I do wish to examine the claims of some of these nineteenth century products in the light of a different standard of progress than that which is commonly accepted. The question naturally arises, what is true progress? I would offer as a partial answer the negative

question, can any extension of capacity which carries with it almost as great potency for evil as for good, be considered as truly progressive? The railroad and the telegraph have opened up the resources of our country; they have brought Maine into touch with California; they have made the advances of one section the common property of the others, and they have also made the grain-grower of Dakota subject to the whim of the New York speculator; they have created a world's market, so that whereas the farmer of a century ago supplied a local market regulated by supply and demand and the intrinsic value of the product, now he supplies the syndicates at prices regulated by telegraph and cable to the starvation point. The grain elevators of Chicago have doubtless been objects of admiration and interest to countless thousands this past summer, but our minds may well turn from them to their legitimate product, the deserted hillsides of New Hampshire and the mortgaged farms of Kansas. The cities with their iron arteries are fast sucking up the life of the rural districts. Foreigners are coming in and taking up our lands. What will the end be?

It would be folly to try to define the province of the newspaper in shaping the existing prominence of our nation, and yet there is nothing more answerable for social decline in the country places than the metropolitan daily and the country weekly. The culmination of progress in this line is the Sunday newspaper, a sixty-page monstrosity, containing a few grains of wheat in

several bushels of chaff, and meeting no earthly want. Pernicious literature will bear a comparison with standard secular literature, as to the magnitude of its effects. If the enthusiastic disciple of progress were to be asked the remedy for some of these things, he would probably refer to some such scheme as is presented in Edward Bellamy's book. We have all wandered through the dreary mazes of "Looking Backward," and we find the same keynote struck—progress—the merging of the individual into the corporate, the reduction of life to the sameness of rule and compass.

It is an evident truth that the world is not progressing as rapidly as the surface of affairs would seem to indicate. Man has limited the circle of the earth to a few paces, brought every quarter of it into instantaneous communication with himself, revolutionized the mechanical arts, brought the implements of warfare to such a state of perfection that it is not safe for nations to go to war, and says, "Behold my progress!" while at the same time the sin and suffering and want of earth, in no wise diminished, march hand in hand with all the progress. He has supposed himself thoroughly conversant with true advancement, but he has only said "Let the unknown quantity be called x ," the equation still remaining unsolved. And it will remain unsolved until he comes to realize that not lateral but vertical expansion is the thing sought for; not the extension of temporal facilities, but the uplifting of the race, is the thing desired; not "how much can I do?" but "how well can I do?"

is the thing necessary; until he comes to realize that the things which he has been pleased to term progress, the press, the railroad, and the telegraph,

are but the shifting conditions attendant upon the true advancement of the race and the development of character.

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions are solicited for this department.]

FRIENDSHIP.

Dreary mountains in the distance,
Dreary sand-wastes all around,
And the dreary, dreary landscape
Seems in misery to abound.

In a deep and lone depression
Lies a sickly, stagnant pool.
Brakes and bushes fringe its borders,
Keep its waters ever cool.

All around its reeking edges
Snakes and adders bask and crawl,
On the rotting logs within it
Clumsy turtles, sleeping, sprawl.

But upon that stagnant water
Floats a lily pure as love,
Gath'ring in its waxen petals
Warmth and sunshine from above,

Storing round its golden stamens
Perfumes such as angels know.
Waxen petals, golden stamens,
Drawing beauty from below.

And this dainty regal lily,
Floating on the stagnant tide,
Yields its beauty to the landscape,
Sheds its fragrance far and wide.

Friendship, like a fragrant lily,
Blooms in beauty here below,
Shines among its mean surroundings,
Gath'ring only to bestow.

All around are sin and sorrow,
All around are want and woe,
Every heart has known its anguish,
Misery stares where'er we go.

But the gift of holy friendship
Is a gift the gods might crave,
It was given to cheer our pathway
And from living death to save.

Sin and Sorrow flee before it,
Want and Woe cannot endure,
Friendship lives, and will forever,
Like a lily white and pure.

—J. B. H., '94.

WOODLAND MEMORIES.

A grove of pines with soft, rich carpet brown
Of piney needles steeped in sunshine warm,
And rain and dew and whisperings of the wind.
Upon them, lying low, the sunshine falls again,
Aslant among the stems of the tall trees
Whose roots are fed by the wide, gleaming
river.

There in that restful woodland solitude
The song of the hermit thrush first greeted me,
A song, once heard, remembered long.

Another grove, far distant from the first,
But here the ground is carpeted all o'er
With softest shades of velvet masses green
Fit for the fairies, if they yet but live,
To dance on moonlit evenings as of old.
Ne'er seen but once, still cherished as then
seen

Lest, seeking it again, its charm be fled
And marred the woodland picture, which
returns
Oftimes when weariness and care abound.

Saplings close set and tangled shrubbery dense
Just budding forth in spring-time hours,
And far o'erhead, but full in sight,
A bird with breast of richest hue,
Like sweet rose petals of the fragrant June,
The grosbeak, singing in the morning air
His rolling song of hope and happiness.
The day was brighter for his presence there
And, though the snow flies fast, I seem to see
him yet.

—N. G. W., '95.

IN THEE, MY SOUL.

In Thee, who doeth all things well;
 In Thee, who maketh life from dust;
 In Thee may all my being trust;
 In Thee in whom all virtues dwell.

How pleasant are the thoughts that come
 From that divine that lives within.
 Inspired by that which hateth sin,
 At which Temptation's voice is dumb.

But for these thoughts my life were tossed
 Upon an ever-restless sea,
 Where, drifting, I should ever be
 In deepest doubt and darkness lost.

But through these thoughts, as 'twere, a light,
 A beckoning hand I seem to see.
 I follow and I come to Thee,
 Out of the darkness of the night.

My soul, why wander oft so far
 From that which is eternal truth,
 From that which gives eternal youth,
 And is thy only guiding star?

Be faithful to thyself, and teach
 Thy brother man the truth that is,
 That thine own light by kindling his
 May to remotest darkness reach.

—F. L. PUGSLEY, '91.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

I.

"The Autumn leaves are falling,
 They're falling everywhere.
 They're falling in the atmosphere,
 And also in the air.

II.

Oh! The Autumn leaves are falling,
 They're falling up and down,
 They're falling where the grass is green
 And where the grass is brown."

Did you get a valentine?

Why not have a sociable?

Miss Bailey was in town recently.

"Did you hear our friend Bill Nye?"

Let us get settled down to business.

Day of Prayer falls on Washington's
 Birthday.

The base-ball men have gone into
 the Gym.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving recently visited
 their friends in this city.

For a good sound Keeley cure, go to
 Deering (Portland), Maine.

What is the matter with having a
 Democratic Club in college?

Professor Hayes gives a lecture on
 the Sunday-school lesson every Satur-
 day morning.

Pennell, '93, has been signed by
 Manager Leighton to play first base
 for Lewiston.

Marden, '93, recently visited his col-
 lege friends on his way to Brunswick
 to enter Bowdoin Medical School.

J. Sturgis, '93, also enters the Bow-
 doin Medical School, beginning with
 the February course of lectures.

Professor Anthony supplied at Pine
 Street Congregational Church January
 20th, and at Main Street Free Baptist,
 January 28th. Both were very interest-
 ing sermons.

There has been some talk of having
 Edward Everett Hale deliver a lecture
 before the two societies in celebration
 of Washington's Birthday instead of
 the usual literary exercises.

J. T. Small, Esq., gave special invi-
 tation to the students of the college to
 attend the Ladies' Circle held at his

home recently. Quite a large number responded, and passed a very pleasant evening.

Rev. Henry R. Rose, of Auburn, by special request, delivered his lecture on Evolution before the two societies, Friday evening, February 2d. The students are very glad to have had the opportunity to hear this interesting and instructive lecture.

Professor Frisbee recently received a present of a painting, representing the coats of arms of his ancestors, in the form of a pointed shield. He is a lineal descendant of Sir William Pepperell, the hero of Louisburg, and has common ancestry with Lowell and Holmes.

Rev. C. S. Patton, of Auburn, recently delivered an interesting lecture before the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. on "How We Should Regard the Ministry." It was the first of a series of lectures to be given by prominent men of the two cities at the Wednesday evening meetings.

The base-ball difficulty, which has stood like a spectre in Bates' path to the pennant of 'ninety-four, has been submitted for decision to N. W. Harris, Esq., of Auburn, and before the appearance of this number will have been decided. Let the defeated candidate remember that the eyes of the alumni, students and friends of the college are turned not upon his successful rival, but upon himself, and that the opportunity is now his, either by sacrificing personal feeling to the good of the institution to gain their

praise, or by giving away to selfish motives to incur their disapproval.

Visitors to our gymnasium will notice, with approval, some long-needed improvements. The old parallel bars which have outlived their usefulness, will, in a few days, be replaced by a set of "Standard" parallel bars, the best made. These bars are portable, and are adjustable in height and width, so that they can be adapted to various exercises, and to the convenience of the user. One end may be set lower than the other, thus inclining the bars. Mats may be laid over the base, which is semi-elliptical in section, and lies close to the floor, offering as little obstruction as possible. The bars are ten feet in length, and the whole piece of apparatus weighs four hundred and forty pounds. All the gymnasium appliances, chest weights, etc., have been thoroughly repaired, and are in good working order. Twenty pairs of one-pound Indian-clubs have been added for the special use of the young ladies. All the dumb-bells, wooden and iron, of various weights, have been neatly arranged on hangers. Holders have also been provided for the wands. The bath-rooms are lighted by gas, and a new bath-tub has been put in. In the past, attendance at the gymnasium has been practically optional. As this plan seemed to cause many students entirely to neglect this important work, a new system has been evolved. Strict account of attendance is kept, and if a student is absent five times without an excuse satisfactory to the instructor and faculty, he is subject to discipline.

Regular attendance and good work gives forty-hundredths extra on the rank. The adoption of this plan has been attended by a marked increase in the size of the classes. The faculty and the instructors are now considering the plan of holding an exhibition in the gymnasium, later in the term.

'Ninety-Four.

There's a Senior from the Empire State,
There's a Senior from the Hampshire hills,
They say he has been rather sad of late,
But he's happy now with his Hill of Hills.

Leathers is teaching in Greene.

How do you like my new "golden slippers" ?

Star-gazing is the Senior's favorite occupation.

Thompson was in town over Saturday recently.

Hatch has been called home by the sickness of his parents.

"No fancy steps there!" "Did you attend the Charity Ball?"

Graves has finished his school in Bowdoinham, and is now with his class again.

Miss Bessie Gerrish has gone to Pittsfield, N. H., to teach in the high school.

L. J. Brackett, who has been engaged in journalistic work for his brother, has returned.

One day a noble Senior, wise and gallant,
With his fellow-classmates, sweet and fair,
Walked on th' glittering ice all aslant;
A slip, a slide! "Quick! help me up there!"

Miss Pennell returns this week, having taken a few days' vacation since closing her school in Iceboro.

H. H. Field, ex-'94, cashier of the Phillips National Bank, was in the city recently on his way home from Boston.

'Ninety-Five.

Hutchins has rejoined his class.

Pease is stopping at Mrs. Neal's on Main Street.

Did you cut German on Friday of the fourth week?

Bolster and Wakefield are said to be firm Wilsonians.

Pettigrew and Morrell, of the STUDENT board, have returned.

We are glad to see the familiar face of Miss Wheeler with us this term.

Miss Hastings is with her class after the close of the four-week extension.

Brown has 129 scholars, with only one assistant, in his school at Eastport.

Miss Summerbell is to leave us soon to become assistant teacher in Anson Academy.

Miss S. cannot quite see the connection between "angels" in German and "fishing rods."

We are all glad to see Miss Collins back. We ought not to leave out any periods now Dot is with us.

Miss Cooper, ex-'95, was suddenly called home from her school on account of the severe illness of her brother.

There are some strange "coincidences" in W.'s German translation which harmonize with recent rumors.

Mr. H. gave us some idea of the dangers of translating at sight when he said "birds in the woods" instead of "flies on the wall."

Hayes is to be congratulated on the way in which he carried through a rough school. The most novel and commendable part is that he sent a ruffian to jail for sixty days for trying to disturb his school.

The members of the editorial board, together with his many college friends, are sorry to learn that Knapp intends to stay out the remainder of the year. He hopes to be able to complete his course with 'ninety-six.

One day, recently, during a discussion on various kinds of money, several of the Juniors were so rash as to display five and even ten-dollar bills before the class. We advise these rash youths to fully arm themselves hereafter on retiring.

'Ninety-Six.

"Are you re-instated?"

Cutts has rejoined his class.

Miss Peacock is with us again.

Thomas is with his class once more.

Miss Hunt is among the recent arrivals.

Miss Thayer will not rejoin her class again this year.

Miss Brown has rejoined her class after an absence of a term.

Thompson, Gould, and Douglass have ended their vacation and are with us again.

Miss Stetson is out again, having been confined to the house by an attack of the grippe.

Mason has been confined to his room on account of rheumatic troubles. Take Johnson's Liniment.

Howard, who has been spending a few weeks, since his school closed, with his cousin, Rev. G. N. Howard, of Melrose Highlands, has returned to college.

Miss Doyen was recently turned out of doors at her boarding place because she had corrected a boy in her school. However, she secured another place to board, and is having fine success in her school.

Miss Carrie M. Douglass, a sister of H. L. Douglass and teacher of elocution in Hebron Academy, received many favorable comments on her parts in a recent recital given at the rooms of the Boston College of Oratory.

Clinton delivered a large number of lectures on "his native land" during his Sophomoric vacation. He took quite an extended trip, going some two hundred miles beyond Halifax. We understand that he made a nice little sum out of the trip.

'Ninety-Seven.

Burrell will soon return.

Miss Lunt has rejoined her class.

Wright is sick with typhoid fever.

Cunningham has finished his school.

Tobien is with his class once more.

Stanley and Milliken are learning to box.

Miss Jennison is again with her class.

Barrell has decided to continue his course at Bates.

Marr, who is teaching at Westerly, R. I., will not return this term.

Hanscom has returned after teaching a successful term of school in Wells.

'Ninety-seven recently gave a surprise party to their classmate, Miss Emma Chase, at Prof. Chase's home.

A very enjoyable evening was passed by the class.

The students of the Lewiston Business College have organized a debating club of which R. W. Emerson, ex-'97, is president.

Alumni Department.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

THERE has been much agitation this year about the extreme roughness and danger in the American game of foot-ball. This has been caused by the newspapers which have exaggerated small accidents and have reported slight injuries as severe. The general public, unacquainted with the game and knowing the tendency of modern newsmonsters to amplify and exaggerate, has, nevertheless, given credence to these distended reports and has joined in the hue and cry against the sport. While the players deny the very unjust statements of the critics, they realize that, as the game develops and new styles of play are used, some legislation must be adopted to prevent the game from advancing too far into the realm of roughness. Representatives of the larger colleges will meet soon to determine upon the changes in the playing rules. Undoubtedly the first point taken up will be the "flying interference." This was first used in 1892 by Harvard in the form of the flying wedge. This style of play was developed further in '93 by Pennsylvania and Harvard. Four or five men went back some six or eight yards, making a formation simi-

lar to that of one side of the flying wedge. Their places in the line were left unguarded. They then rushed with full speed at the opposing line, the center not passing the ball back until the men had almost reached the line. The momentum thus acquired aided materially in gaining ground.

It can be readily seen that this play is extremely rough on the players, especially if met by flying defensive play, and greatly increases the danger of injury to the men. It is probable that all momentum plays will be abolished. This can be accomplished by a rule that the rush line shall not move from their places until the ball is put in play.

Another feature that needs attention is the interference with a fair catch. It is often most difficult for the umpire to tell whether the fullback is tackled before or after catching the ball. Again, the penalty for such interference is now only five yards and the opposing players often tackle the catcher, in this way hoping to make him drop the ball and to get it themselves. They willingly give five yards for the possession of the ball. Caspar Whitney, in *Harpers Weekly*, has suggested that "the

fullback should not be tackled unless he takes a step forward," and that "the penalty be a progressive one, beginning at five yards for the first offence, ten for the second, fifteen for the third, and so on."

Then the jumping and piling on top of a man, when downed, will be considered. One of the remedies suggested for this is that the referee shall blow his whistle when the runner is thrown and impose a penalty for disregarding. This will do away with a feature somewhat dangerous to men running with the ball and wholly uninteresting to spectators. It will, of course, prevent a tackled man from squirming along when downed.

This year, it is probable that the rules as to slugging and off-side play will be more strictly enforced. Whether there will be legislation against mass playing is doubtful, for the authorities are not agreed. If mass plays are abolished, light and fast men will have a better chance in the game and end plays will be more frequent. This will make the game of far greater interest to lookers-on, for there will be more long passes and brilliant runs than in the past few years.

There will always be an element of roughness in foot-ball, but the danger of serious injury is very slight for men in condition to play. Nearly all the injuries recorded the past season happened to men who were in no condition to go into the game.

W. F. GARCELON.

Dartmouth has a new athletic field which cost \$20,000.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

DISPUTES arise nearly every year among the undergraduates of our colleges in connection with the management of athletics. The large institutions have adopted the most rational means of settling these difficulties. This is the election of three or more alumni who act as an advisory committee and to whom all matters of contention are referred. Their decision is final. I would urge the Bates Athletic Association to follow this example and thus avoid, in the future, the unfortunate predicaments of the past. Active undergraduate partisans cannot be expected to weigh a case with impartiality, while it would be almost impossible to select three prominent alumni who would be influenced by other considerations than those of justice. This advisory board should be elected and invited to serve by the association. Alumni of three or more years' standing should be eligible. The first elections should be for one, two and three years, so that hereafter one term would expire each year. One member, at least, should be a resident of Lewiston or Auburn, so that he could be consulted readily. Such a committee could render invaluable aid to the directors of the Association and to the managers and captains of the teams who often meet perplexing questions and desire authoritative advice. Bates alumni have a warm interest in the athletic work of the college, and an invitation to participate in the management will quicken that interest and will be fully appreciated.

ALUMNUS.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood, Bath, Me., has a popular lecture upon the fifty greatest benefactors of mankind.

'68.—J. H. Freeman, president of Illinois State Teachers' Association and Superintendent of Schools, Aurora, Ill., is strongly urged to be a candidate at the next general election for Superintendent of the Public Schools of Illinois.

'70.—D. M. Small is having a fine law practice in New York.

'72.—F. W. Baldwin, D.D., East Orange, N. J., is giving a very successful series of lectures in his church upon "The Great Religions of the World."

'72.—George E. Gay, late director of the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit at Chicago, and principal of the High School, Malden, Mass., recently gave an illustrated lecture before the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., upon the "Successive Grades of Public School Work."

'73.—N. W. Harris, Esq., is named among the possible candidates for mayor of Auburn, Me.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman, of Franconia, N. H., has changed his denominational relations from the Free Baptist to the Congregational body.

'77.—O. B. Clason, Esq., is named as the probable Republican candidate for mayor of Gardiner.

'77.—B. T. Hathaway is Superintendent of Schools for the city of Brainard, Minn.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George has resigned the pastorate of the Mt. Vernon Church, Lowell, Mass.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt is pursuing a course in Pedagogy and Philosophy at Clarke University.

'81.—C. S. Haskell, the popular school principal, is building a block of houses in Jersey City, N. J.

'81.—Rev. W. Hayden is pastor of the Free Baptist church in Brockton, Mass.

'82.—Rev. John C. Perkins, pastor of First Parish Church, Portland, Me., has published a tasteful year-book, showing the work and the benevolences of his church. Nearly \$14,000 were contributed by the parish to religious and philanthropic work during the last year.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee was on his way, January 1st, to Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, where he was to be a manager of Lookout Inn, a magnificent building with an accommodation for 500 guests. Mr. Frisbee christened his New Year by attending Cleveland's reception and gazing upon the nobility of the country. Since then he has been having excellent success, and has been promoted to chief manager. At present he has the patronage of several of his former guests.

'84.—Lieut. M. L. Hersey, of Maine State College, delivered a lecture at Town Hall, Orono, January 15th, on "Military Life on the Frontier," explaining many characteristic features of different tribes of our Indians.

'85.—W. B. Small, M.D., has been elected president of the Androscoggin County Medical Association.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper, M.D., of Washburn, was married, January 11th, to Miss C. M. Walton of Wayne.

'86.—The *Oyaka Magazine* of the State Normal School, Madison, S. D., has, in its January number, an interesting sketch of the life of J. W. Goff, Professor of English in that school, together with his likeness.

'86.—E. D. Varney is a student in the Department of Theology, Chicago University. His address is 6,126 Whar-ton Avenue, Chicago.

'87.—E. C. Hayes has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church in Augusta, Me., and has entered upon his work.

'87.—H. E. Cushman is studying philosophy in England at Oxford University.

'88.—Miss Pinkham is first assistant in the Gardiner High School.

'90.—A. N. Peaslee is studying at the Cambridge Episcopal School, Cambridge, Mass.

'90.—Miss Snow is filling very acceptably a position in the High School at Keene, N. H.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon is one of the editors of the *Harvard Index* for the present year.

'90.—Miss Angell is pursuing her musical studies with Kotzschmar, of Portland.

'90.—H. B. Davis and Lena Pratt were united in marriage on December 20, 1893. Mr. Davis is very successful in his work at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

'90.—Miss Wood is teaching Mathematics and Gymnastics at Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater.

'90.—H. V. Neal is prosecuting his

studies in science with great zeal at Harvard.

'90.—Miss Brackett is teaching at Harper's Ferry, West Va.

'90.—Miss Pratt is first assistant in the High School at Berlin, N. H.

'90.—Miss Howe is passing the winter in Boston.

'90.—W. H. Woodman has entered the Harvard Law School.

'90.—F. S. Pierce has recently composed several songs which are being very favorably received by the musical public.

'90.—Miss Jordan recently read a very interesting paper on her travels and studies abroad before a society at Alfred, Me.

'90.—E. W. Morrell is devoting his spare moments to the study of higher mathematics.

'90.—F. B. Nelson is preaching at West Topsham, Vt.

'90.—H. J. Piper is teaching Latin at Lyndon Institute, Lyndon, Vt.

'90.—Whitcomb is attending a medical school in Baltimore.

'91.—Miss Bodge is taking a special course in Psychology at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

'92.—H. E. Walter will be remembered by many Lewiston and Auburn people as a clever student. He is now in Freiburg, Germany, where he is studying embryology under Weider-sheim Weissmann and others. He sends us a programme of a concert by a *musik verein* of which he is a member. He says: "I am a member of this

Verein and get a fine singing lesson twice a week. It costs six marks a year (!) and you sing in the chorus at all of the concerts. We had the Grand Duke of Baden at the concert and big ceremonies. What is the matter with

my singing before the 'crowned heads of Europe'?"

'93.—Miss Conant is meeting with marked success in her work in elocution and gymnastics at Saxton's River, Vt.

College Exchanges.

A CAREFUL perusal of the exchanges reveals the fact that the leading college magazines are cutting down their exchange lists. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are of no value whatever. Many preparatory schools ask college papers to exchange with them. This is all right, but when we exchange we wish to receive something. Let the preparatory schools publish a presentable paper and they will be recognized by the colleges. Until then, many of them must be content to have their names canceled on many college mailing lists. The editors of these papers may want positions some day on the editorial staff of their chosen college. Let them commence now to prepare for it. Let them show merit before entering college, and when there their services will be in demand. In connection with this we quote the following from the *Phoenix*:

It is a very noticeable fact that at least one-half of the school papers are almost entirely filled with matter that is not worth reading. Columns that should be devoted to good solid literary work are filled instead with sentimental rhymes, jokes, etc. Schools which publish such papers would be as well off without them, since the school is judged to a certain extent by the quality of its school paper, and

such papers cannot reflect much credit either upon the publishers or the school.

Colby Echo.—In the *Echo* of December first we noticed a department called the "Waste Basket." In the table of contents of January thirteenth we see it noted, but fail to find it anywhere in the magazine. Have you lost it?

Hamptonia.—No paper comes to our over-loaded table from the preparatory schools that can rank with the *Hamptonia*. We would hold it up as a model for such schools. Its last issue contains a beautiful poem by a member of Bates, entitled "Day and Night." The poem has literary merit. We would suggest that the solid matter of this paper be arranged in the first part and that the shears be less freely used.

Peabody Record.—The exchange editor of the *Record* wishes to know what is the matter with the ex-editors of the college press. We have asked ourselves the same question and have concluded that most of them think that the shears and paste-pot are easier to wield than the pen. We receive the *Record* for the first time. Welcome! The magazine is in good form and seems to be in the care of competent hands. It contains a discussion on the

influence upon our institutions exerted by Hamilton and Jefferson. It is logical, shows sound reasoning, and displays much knowledge of the two men.

Red and Blue.—This is one of our best exchanges. One excellent feature is its short story in every number. The one in number fourteen entitled "Under the City Lamps," is very vivid and wonderfully fascinating. "New Year's Memories," in the same number, is an excellently written article. The meter and sentiment are very suggestive of "Locksley Hall." We judge that the poem was written from personal experience not from a convenient imagination. Says an editor of this magazine: "We have upon our exchange list nearly a hundred papers which contain practically no news and which fall far below the lowest literature which the *Red and Blue* can recognize." We have looked it over carefully and have been unable to find in its pages any recognition of any one except *ergo*.

Bowdoin Orient.—Our neighbors say that the *Orient* is not what it ought to be or might be and wonder if people think that the board of editors can, unaided, bring out, on time, a bright, spicy, literary magazine. No college journal is what it might be. Part of the fault lies with the students. The editors and staff cannot, should not, write and edit both. It is the duty of students and alumni to send their best productions to the editors for examination and not feel hurt if they are returned. Make the editors judges and let the students send poems and essays to them in competition for space in the columns of their college publication as

they would compete for any college prize. Let the student body take pride in their representative magazine and assist the editors. In this way college verse and stories will gain in literary value.

Brunonian.—We were once asked where all the bits of poetry or rhyme, like the one appended, came from. We could not answer. In looking over our exchanges we find most rhymes of this kind signed "*Brunonian*," and we have come to the conclusion that they have a machine for grinding them out.

A little hand,
A little sand,
A little whisper, "Be my wife?"
A little ring,
So ends the thing—
Another pair hitched up for life.
—*Brunonian*.

Another specimen :

As a maid so nice,
With step precise,
She slipped, her care in vain.
And at her fall,
With usual gall,
The school-boys call,
"Third down ; two feet to gain."
—*Brunonian*.

For fifty years no smoker has graduated from Harvard with the honors of his class.

The University of Virginia had seventeen representatives in the Fifty-second Congress.

The faculty of the University of Michigan have decided to take an active interest in athletics. The Athletic Board will now comprise five members chosen by the academic senate and four student-members elected by student body.

Intercollegiate.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
Letting his lessons rip;
Racking his brain for an item,
And stealing all he could clip.

The editor sat in his class-room
As if getting over a drunk,
His phiz was clouded with awful gloom,
For he had made a total flunk.

The editor returned to his sanctum
And hit himself in the eye;
He swore he'd enough of this business—
He would quit this paper or die.

—*Ex.*

An exchange says in Vassar they call
gum an elective, because one needn't
take it unless she chews.

The sum of all the salaries of college
professors is annually \$80,000,000.

All the members of President Cleveland's cabinet are college graduates
with the exception of Carlisle.

The University of Missouri has received from the state legislature since February, 1891, by direct appropriation and in interest on its endowment fund, \$1,525,000. No other state in this country has given its university so much in so short a time.

One-sixteenth of the students in American colleges are studying for the ministry.

Prof. Turner, of Edinburgh, receives \$20,000 salary, which is the largest remuneration of any college professor in the world.

Lehigh University intends to build a laboratory that will have no equal in the college world. The cost is estimated at about \$200,000.

The University of Wisconsin claims its new gymnasium, which will be completed by spring, will rival that of Yale.

The ladies of the Otterbein University have adopted a unique way of assisting the Athletic Association, by making a quilt in which they can embroider the names of all who send in donations for athletics. Many are sending in gifts in order to secure a place for their names on the Otterbein quilt.

It has been hinted that the reason so many colleges are throwing open their doors to women is that in this age of foot-ball and general athletics some one is needed for the faculties to teach.—*Ex.*

Harvard won the Yale-Harvard gun shoot.

There are 3,120 Harvard and 1,289 Yale graduates in New England.

The total number of students in Princeton is 1,092 this year, a gain of twenty over last year.

The University of Pennsylvania is having a new launch built to be used in coaching the crew.

The system of student self-government, introduced at Cornell last June, has been approved almost without exception.

Leland Stanford University has no mercy on low practical jokers. Lower classmen defaced some private buildings with red paint, and now there is a reward of \$100 for the guilty parties.

The fund for a Harvard building in memory of Phillips Brooks closes at \$77,000.

Williams College celebrated its centennial last September. Five hundred and fifty alumni attended.

The Smith College girls had a hare and hound chase recently in which fourteen girls ran thirteen miles.

The Yale recitation periods have been changed from one hour to fifty minutes.

The new Horticultural Hall of the University of Wisconsin will soon be ready for occupancy; complete, it will cost \$40,000. Without the greenhouses, which are soon to be added, it represents an outlay of about \$24,000.

Magazine Notices.

THE name of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the list of contributors to the February *Atlantic Monthly*, is a reminder of the Autocrat's unbroken connection with the magazine. Francis Parkman is the subject of this latest poem by Dr. Holmes. Two more significant names in American letters could hardly be brought together. A valuable portion of the same number is devoted to H. C. Merwin's article on Tammany Hall—a clear statement of the great political machine's methods and achievements. Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller provides a study of nature, "In a Pasture by the Great Salt Lake." Two papers of American biography—not the result of research, but of the intimate sort that is related at first hand—are Senator Dawes's "Recollections of Stanton under Lincoln," and J. C. Bancroft Davis's reminiscences and estimate of Hamilton Fish. In fiction, Mrs. Deland's "Philip and his Wife" proceeds with increased interest, and Grace McGowan Cooke contributes a very fresh study of char-

acter, "For Falstaff he is Dead." "The Educational Law of Reading and Writing," by H. E. Scudder, carries out the *Atlantic's* purpose of giving its readers, from time to time, papers of special interest to teachers in schools and colleges.

Lippincott's begins with the usual complete novelette, the one for February by Christian Reid, entitled "The Picture of Las Cruces," being of great interest to lovers of Mexican stories. There is a capital short story by Butler Monroe, and an article on Dramatic Expression, by Alice Wellington Rollins, that has already provoked criticism from leading dramatic papers, a sure sign of value. The serial, "The Trespasser," holds its own in point of interest, and H. H. Boyesen treats of "Norwegian Hospitality," which he designates as the Homeric kind.

The secret of the great success of the *Cosmopolitan* is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdés, the famous Spanish novelist, the first from

his pen to appear in any American magazine, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript," is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold, who, we believe, makes his first appearance in the magazines on this side of the water. A profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship appeals to the interest taken by all in the new navy. "Gliding Flight" is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the East for twenty years. Elaine Goodale, who married a member of the Sioux nation, has some interesting information of "Indian Wars and Warriors." The poetry in this number by Sir Edwin Arnold, Graham R. Tomson, and William Young is unusually good. The departments, "In the World of Art and Letters," and the "Progress of Science," continue to have as contributors, men famous in both continents.

The place of honor in the February *Education* is given the article by Charles F. Thwing on "Preparation for the Study and Practice of the Law." In the article "College Fitting in Public Schools," we learn the startling fact that two years ago only thirty-three cities of the country had high schools of sufficient standing to fit for first-class colleges, twenty-five of these schools being in Massachusetts. More interesting information is given about the already well-known child, Helen Keller. Deaf, blind, and formerly dumb, she "is a *rara avis* among prodigies, standing without a parallel in all history."

A prominent feature of the *Midwinter Century* is its fiction, which has not a little variety of scene and style. There is the first part of a four-part story by Mary Hallock Foote, entitled "Cœur d'Alene," dealing with the labor troubles in the mining regions of Idaho. "A Romance of the Faith," by Herbert D. Ward, is a piece of fiction the scene of which is laid in Ur of the Chaldees, the hero being Abraham, father of the Jews. This issue is enlivened by two humorous stories; one, "The Guests of Mrs. Timms," by Sarah O. Jewett, and the other, "Mr. Ebenezer Bull's Investment," by Richard Malcolm Johnston. February being the birth-month of Lincoln and Washington, the number contains material relating to both. The contributions to art are: Cole's notes on Nicolaas Maes in the series on the Old Dutch Masters, accompanied by an engraving of this artist's "Spinner," made by Cole in the presence of the original picture in Amsterdam; an example in the American Artist Series of the work of Louis Loeb; and an article by Mrs. Edmund Gosse on the home-life and methods of work of Alma-Tadema, accompanied by a frontispiece portrait of the artist. A unique article is "The American Tramp at Home," by Josiah Flynt, which gives the writer's personal experiences among tramps along the line of the New York Central Railway, and which is illustrated by Pape and Baker. A group of "Irish Songs" by Jennie E. T. Dowe, presents a number of illustrations by Francis Day, and there are other poems of merit by popular writers.



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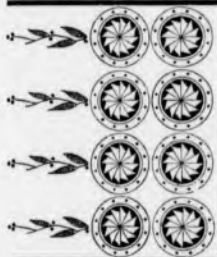
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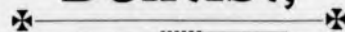
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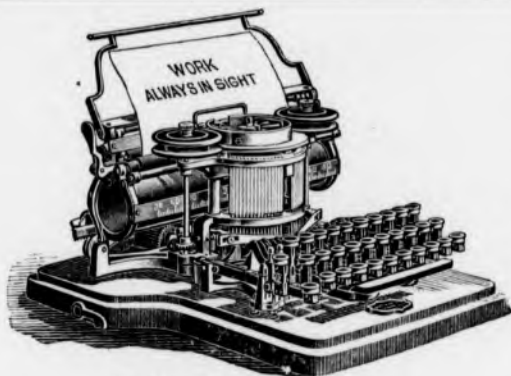
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